

Bibra Lake Plankton.—In August, 1947, dense concentrations of plankton were noticed in Bibra Lake, south of Fremantle, and a haul was made with an N 70 standard plankton net. The net was pulled for a distance of 10 yards at the surface alongside the small jetty on the western side of the lake. An examination of 1 cc. of the catch showed a total of 80 individuals of the larger forms of fresh water zooplankton comprising Cladocera, Copepoda and Ostracoda in the following proportions: Copepoda, 65 (or 81.5%); Cladocera, 11 (14.5%) and Ostracoda, 4 (5%). *Daphnia thomsoni* was the only Cladoceran found in the catch. The species was "schooling" in very large numbers in the shallows about two or three hundred yards further south and one pound, live weight, was caught in a few minutes with a wire strainer about five inches in diameter.

—BRUCE SHIPWAY, South Perth.

Masked Woodswallows and Fork-tailed Swifts at Caron.—On March 27, 1948, I was observing in an area of light timber with dense, healthy, undergrowth near Caron, when I noted three birds which I took to be woodswallows, in the top of a dead tree at perhaps 300 yards distance.

While watching these through binoculars in an endeavour to confirm my provisional identification, they rose into the air and with them a considerable body of similar birds. The flock moved in my direction (i.e., easterly) and passed over my head. From their flight, calls, and as they drew nearer, general appearance, I was able to identify them without difficulty as Masked Woodswallows (*Artamus personatus*) and not the more frequently encountered Black-faced Woodswallow (*A. melanops*). The number in the flock I estimated at c. 150, but this estimate is very rough as I had at first, to concentrate upon the identification of the birds. There appeared to be the usual fairly high percentage of birds with the black throat plumage ill-defined. The birds continued to move steadily eastward until they passed from view. The time was then 0715 hours. This is my only record of this species at Caron.

The country surrounding this lightly timbered area is, for some distance, open heathland, so it is possible that this assemblage of wood-swallows had spent the night among the timber and was resuming an easterly movement at the time of my encounter.

As this fairly compact flock of woodswallows swept by I saw to my astonishment that the rearguard was accompanied by a few Fork-tailed Swifts (*Micropus pacificus*). Swifts continued to straggle by after the manner of their kind, until perhaps fifty had passed over. These, like the woodswallows, were flying fairly low, i.e., at not more than two hundred feet, so that individuals could be seen fairly plainly. With the last of the swifts, as though to confirm my impression that this was no accidental association, came a solitary Masked Woodswallow. I gained the impression